Page 55, lines 14-23:

Flow cytometry experiments have been employed to quantitate fluorescence from immunoassays or nanobar codes. Both human IgG and biotinylated Cc systems have been investigated. The rabbit IgG system was switched to the biotinylated Cc system because TR could not be excited with 488 nm in the flow cytometry instrument. Titration curves were prepared for the human IgG and the biotinylated Cc systems on Au/Ag nanobar code. From the graphs, it appears that the titration curve for human IgG contains an inflection point, whereas the biotinylated Cc system does not. Instead, it reaches a maximum and appears to level off. The shape of the curve for the human IgG system may originate from Ag enhancement of FITC. Flow cytometry experiments may be conducted to determine the amount of antibody binding capacity (ABC), as well as the concentration of capture antibody needed to optimize the system.

A11

In the claims:

Cancel claim **6**. Replace the claims of record **1**, **10** and **22** with the amended version below and add new claim **37**. A marked-up version of the amended claim is provided on separate sheets following the remarks.

A12

1. (amended) A template-separated particle comprising 2 to 50 segments, wherein the particle length is from 20 nm to 50 μm and the particle width is from 5 nm to 50 μm.

A13

10. (amended) The particle of claim 1, wherein the particle length is from 1 - 15 μm, the particle width is from 30 nm to 2 μm, and the lengths of said segments are from 50 nm to 15 μm.

A14

22. (amended) The particle of claim 21 wherein said organic material comprises carbon, charcoal, diamond or polystyrene.